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## SUBSTANTIVE COMPONENTS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

### SOCIOLOGICAL

An over-all picture of the general character of the society and civilization of the country or area. Questions such as the following should be answered:

1. Are social life and social organization based primarily on an agricultural or industrial tradition, or on a mixed type of economy?
2. How stable and unified is the society? Do the people have a sense of common destiny?
3. What classes, races, religious denominations, and language groups compose the society, and what is their relationship to each other?
4. What are the dominant social motives of the average citizen: economic, cultural, religious, racial, etc.?
5. Are the people traditionally individualistic or collectivist in character?
6. Are the people predominantly logical, romantic, pragmatic or otherwise in their approach to individual and national problems? Are they prone to compromise, to legalistic attitudes, to uncritical self-justification? Is it easy or difficult to influence them by propaganda?
7. Is a knowledge of certain facts in the history of the country essential to an understanding of the origin of the people, their traditions, and their orientation toward neighboring and other peoples?

### ELEMENTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE

#### I. POPULATION

- A. Major aspects of population size, distribution, and change.
- B. Significant relationships with economic and other problems.

#### II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE

- A. Distinctive physical characteristics.

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## II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE (CONT'D)

### B. Cultural characteristics.

1. Language: major languages spoken; knowledge of English; or other foreign languages.
2. Social structure: basis of the class system; social organization and movements; position of the family.
3. Social values and patterns of living; customs and ways of life significant for national unity, potential military power, relations with foreigners; receptivity to western ideas and techniques.
4. Artistic and intellectual expression.

### C. Attitudes and reactions of the people.

1. National attitudes.
2. Attitudes toward internal racial and ethnic groups.
3. Attitudes toward foreign nations and foreigners, particularly toward the United States.
4. Attitudes toward international organizations, war, and national defense.
5. Wartime morale of the civilian population.

### D. Minorities.

1. Description of major groups.

## III. RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

1. Role and relative importance in shaping life and outlook of the people.

## IV. MANPOWER

### A. Manpower analysis.

1. Potential in relation to total population.
2. Labor force: distribution by industry and occupation; age - sex structure; productivity and adaptability to new techniques.

### B. Standards and practices of employment.

1. Method and degree of utilization of labor.

IV. MANPOWER (CONTD)

- B. 2. Wages and working conditions.
- 3. Methods employed in recruiting labor.
- C. Labor relations and organization.
  - 1. Employer - employee relations.
  - 2. Characteristic structure, tactics, aims, and policies of organized labor.
  - 3. Labor legislation and government policy.

V. HEALTH AND SANITATION

- A. Environmental factors affecting health.
- B. Public utilities in relation to health.
- C. Diseases, public health regulations, medical care, training, research.

VI. PUBLIC WELFARE

- A. Standards of living in comparison to the United States.
- B. Social problems and social security.